

# HALIFAX



# MINERVA

HALIFAX, N. C. FEBRUARY 14, 1829.

VOL. I.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

## CONDITIONS.

The Minerva will be printed Saturday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months. No advertisements are paid, unless they are of the Editor's and a notice of a discontinuance is given. Advertisements, making six or less, inserted three times, at One Dollar and twenty-five cents per line. Every subsequent insertion at half the first rate. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each insertion charged. Letters to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friend and the public, that they are receiving

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of early every article, New Fashionable and Desirable in the

DRY GOODS LINE.

A very large supply of Groceries of all description

WARDWARE,

HATS

of every quality.

China, Glass and Earthenware.

SADDLERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

and an assortment of TIN WARE.

Together with an assortment of Sale,

Upper, Harness, Skirting and Bridle

LEATHER—Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins.—Soaps,

Perfumery.

Ladies' Leghorn Hats and Straw

Bonnets.

Work Baskets, Brushes of all kinds,

Books, Stationary, Toiletries, Wall,

every, and Horn CO. Paints, Bl-

Oils and Drugs, Pocket books, Pl-

Pur, Sealskin, and Sereno-caps,

&c. &c.

All of which are offered at

very moderate prices—many of

them being sold in this market

on hand a consignment

of

AND SHA

Cheap CASH STORE.

The undersigned has taken the Store in

HALIFAX,

opposite the Farmer's Hotel, and next door above the Bank. He intends supplying the Planters and Inhabitants on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage.

In his assortment, which he has received from NEW YORK,

may be found:

Superfine Blue, Black, Mixed, Olive

and Gray Cloths

Sattinets, Bombazettes

Whites and Red Flannels

Cotton and Woollen Socks and

Stockings

Furniture, Tea

Fancy Calicoes

Plaid, do, a new

Book, Mull, Jaconet,

Figured Swiss, &c.

muslin Robes

Sh Linens, Lin-

en Cotton Shirting

Domestic C

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FOR SALE, AT

THE POST OFFICE,

IN THIS PLACE.

The following Articles, to

BACON, LIME

HERRINGS, SHED,

Stained Curtain Bedstead



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GRIEF.

back to me,  
none!

mes with flower and

my brother gone?

is glancing bright

trace its light—

er back!

wild—the flowers

en tree:

g with its load—

o me!

ot hear my voice, fair

may not cop to thee;

face this

smil'd

on earth no

rief, bright light of joy

unto him was given;

play about my boy;

is in heaven.

A his bird and flowers?

call in vain?

the long, long summer

come again?

ok, and in the glade,

wanderings o'er;

ay brother with me play'd,

he loved him more.

ODY.

strong for thee, fair maid,

any bosom laid,

glim, withering dies.

one that ask'd its not

he minstrel know st

no longer floats,

face.

a rose, all I

not die.

LEY

THE WIDOW AND

N

THE NATURAL BRIDGE.

ural Bridge is of sol-

and connects two

ed a mem. of the first

gress, in 1774, and he early took

arms in resistance to the arbitrary

claims of Great-Britain. He was

at the head of a regiment in 1776,

when it became necessary to op-

pose a body of loyalists, composed

of a number of the ignorant and

disorderly inhabitants of the fron-

tiers, styling themselves Regula-

tors, and of emigrants from the

highlands of Scotland.—This par-

ty of about fifteen hundred men

was collected about the middle of

February, under Genl. McDonald.

He was pursued by Genl. Mure,

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ed with about a thousand militia  
men and militia directly in his  
front, at a place called Moore's  
Creek Bridge. This was about  
16 miles distant from Wilmington,  
where McDonald hoped to join  
Gen. Clinton. But he was de-  
feated and taken prisoner by Cas-  
well, with the loss of 70 men in  
killed and wounded, and 1500  
excellent rifles. The victory was  
of eminent service to the Ameri-  
can cause in North-Carolina.

"Mr. Caswell was President of  
the Convention which formed the  
Constitution of North Carolina in  
December, 1776, under which  
Constitution he was Governor  
from April, 1777, to the year  
1780, and from 1785 to 1788. At  
the time of his death, he was Pres-  
ident of the Senate, and for a  
number of years he held the com-  
mission of Major-General. He  
died at Fayetteville, November  
30, 1789.

"In his character, the public  
and domestic virtues were united.  
Ever honoured with some marks  
of the approbation of his fellow  
citizens, he watched with unre-  
mitted attention over the welfare  
of the community, and anxiously  
endeavored also to promote the  
felicity of its members in their se-  
parate interests. While the com-  
placency of his disposition and his  
equal temper peculiarly endeared  
him to his friends, they command-  
ed respect even from his enemies

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Creek Bridge. This was about

or two every night, and three  
out the whole Sabbath day.  
lept, too, under our roof, af-  
ter the stormy weather.  
The rains were on, for  
found some ingenious  
within the shieling, of  
with some book  
y-a  
nd, or with the lively  
the music of his native  
S. at times in her  
she  
said that she was  
than when she had  
causes to be so, and when  
occasionally an  
ance dropped  
in upon her  
with a smile  
that spoke no  
resignation;  
nor was she aver  
partake the  
sociality of the  
other huts, and  
sedate among  
youthful merriment  
when summer or  
winter festival  
came round, and  
poverty re-  
ceded in the  
riches of content  
and innocence.

But her trials, great as they  
had been, were not yet over; for  
this her only son, was laid prostrate  
by a fever, and when it left his  
body, he survived hopelessly  
stretched in death. His eyes so  
fixed and intelligent, were now  
fixed in idiotic  
rolled about un-  
observing of all  
objects living or  
dead. To him all  
weather tem-  
and if suffered,  
he would have  
lain down, like  
a creature dead,  
not being able to  
find his way back  
from the hut. As  
all thought  
and feeling had  
left him, so had  
speech—all but  
pain or woe, which  
none but a  
mother could bear  
to hear with-  
out shuddering.  
she heard it  
during night as  
day, and only  
sometimes lift  
up her eyes  
in prayer to God.  
An offer  
was made to send  
him to a place  
where the afflicted  
of, but she beseech-  
ed charity for  
the first time—such  
an angel her, along  
with the con-  
sings of her wheel,  
to in the shieling;  
and were given her  
to do so recently,  
all the efforts that

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and the great grand father, the  
daughter, the mother; and the  
grand mother; the mother, and  
daughter, and grand mother; the  
son, the grand son, and the great  
grand son, all in a dance on the  
same floor at the same time.  
Wheeling Gazette.

THE INDIANS.

There is indeed in the fate of  
these unfortunate beings, much to  
awaken our sympathy, and much  
to disturb the sobriety of our judg-  
ment; much which may be urged  
to excuse their own atrocities;  
much in their character, which be-  
trays us into an involuntary admi-  
ration—What can be more melan-  
choly than their history? By a  
law of their nature, they seemed  
destined to a slow and sure extinc-  
tion. Every where at the ap-  
proach of the white man they fade  
away. We hear the rustling of  
their footsteps, like that of the  
withered leaves of autumn, and  
they are gone forever. They pass  
mournfully by us, and they return  
no more. Two centuries ago, the  
smoke of their wigwams and the  
fires of their Council rose in eve-  
ry valley from Hudson's Bay to  
the farthest Florida, from the  
ocean to the Mississippi and the  
lakes. The shouts of victory and  
the war dance rung through the  
mountains and the glades. The  
thick arrows and the deadly toma-  
hawk whistled through the forest;  
and the hunter's track, and the  
dark encampment, startled the  
wild beasts in their lairs. The  
warriors stood forth in their glory.  
The young listened to the song of  
other days. The mothers played  
with their infants and gazed on  
the scene with warm hopes of the  
future. The aged sat down, and  
they wept not. They should have  
been at rest in future regions, where  
the Great Spirit dwelt, in a blue  
prepared for the brave beyond the  
western skies. Braver men never  
lived; truer men never  
They had courage  
and sagacity,  
beyond most

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takes some of the real-  
ize it, strange as it may seem, it  
is nevertheless true, that it was  
not until lately I could get the bet-  
ter of my usual custom of rumina-  
ting, as soon as I awoke in the  
morning, on the business of the  
ensuing day; and of my surprise on  
finishing after revolving many things  
in my mind, that I was no longer a  
public man, or had anything to do  
with public transactions. I feel as  
I to give a weaned traveller  
most to, who, after reading many  
a painful step, with a heavy bur-  
den on his shoulder, is eased of the  
burden, having reached the ha-  
ven to which all the former were  
directed, and, from his house-top,  
is looking back, and tracing with  
an eager eye the meanders by  
which he escaped the quicksands  
and reefs which lay in his way,  
and to which none but the all-  
powerful Guide and Dispenser of  
human events could have prevent-  
ed his falling. I have become a  
private citizen on the banks of the  
Potomac; and, under the shadow  
of my own vine and my own fig-  
tree, free from the bustle of a camp  
and the busy scene of public life,  
I am solacing myself with those  
tranquil enjoyments of which the  
soldier, who is ever in pursuit of  
fame—the statesman, whose watch-  
ful days and sleepless nights are  
spent in devising schemes to pro-  
mote the welfare of his own, per-  
haps the ruin of other countries, as  
if his globe was insufficient for us  
all—and the courtier who is al-  
ways watching the countenance of  
his prince, in the hope of catching  
a gracious smile—can have any  
little conception. I have not only  
retired from all the employ-  
ments, but am even within my  
self and shall be content to view the  
solitary walk, and the paths  
of private life, with contented sat-  
isfaction—Envious of none, I am  
determined to be content with all  
and this, my dear friend, being the  
order of my life, I will ve-  
gently down to sleep with my feet  
toward the east.

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NOTE.—  
Wills, Paris, is an  
vine, a pic and mo  
God has placed him in  
circumstances, and g  
warm and cheerful in  
deserving poor man ev  
way sorrowfully from  
One day a poor man b  
his church, who had sc  
Mr. Wilks' manner as to  
ter of wia, came to his do  
told his minister that "h  
wife had been confined, and  
she had brought him a very  
child. But then, so it is, said  
he, "God has not given us a  
sel of food in the house."   
said Mark Wilks, affecting  
indifference, "John, I have  
understood, that when God  
a child into the world, he  
sends bread with it." "mo  
your reverence, cried John,  
goodness always does so  
then, he has sent the child to  
the bread to you; and there  
is that I have come for son  
"Come in, John," cried  
Wilks, as a tear coursed  
check—"Come in, and  
much as you want."

Cabbages.—We have  
ma kably fine Cabbages  
Mr. Daniel Clary,  
Bridge, this season  
about 11 lbs and the  
three feet high. West



from the town of Halifax, seven  
Enfield, and eleven from Pe-  
Ferry, and will be let to  
FIFTEEN DOLLARS.  
hap—Twenty  
person, payable  
the season  
LANS to  
payal  
tain

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CLOCKS  
Watches, Jewellery  
Silver-Ware

WILLIAM E. RU  
RESPECTFULLY inform  
B public in general that he ha  
had an elegant assortment of  
above articles, which he offer  
very reduced prices, (for Cash  
ALSO—Cash will be given  
change for

Gold, Silver and Br  
Watches of all descriptions  
well as Clocks, carefully re  
and warranted to keep good  
All kinds of Jewellery and  
were repaired in a neat and  
tious manner.

WILLIAM E. RU  
Halifax, 10th Jan.

BLANK

Neatly printed at this C

ed a mem. of the first



no guest  
 children to stand up, 'T  
 All all my rhyme up.  
 And take too much time up.  
 his despair;  
 cross house-keeper meeting  
 cheating him, paying him  
 his pouring, nails securing  
 his from  
 no one to put on a sle  
 button—  
 mangled to rags, d  
 his knee;  
 to his grief too,  
 beef too,  
 Fine, underdon  
 treasure, in  
 pleasu  
 cousin  
 zens,  
 of his

sed my smiling boy, then, at  
 three years old; he took his fare-  
 well of me after I had joined his  
 tiny hands in prayer, and I then  
 left him to enjoy that peaceful re-  
 pose which I hoped would renew  
 his health and vigor. Happy are  
 the affluent! their tender nurs-  
 ings are fostered by care, and  
 guided by studied attention.  
 But this was not to be my blessed  
 lot for that of my darling boy; yet  
 we, the less brautious, the rich-  
 est and the proudest of them all,  
 and the costliest to be were as-  
 sured, as if he had been a groined  
 in the splendid robes of opulence, I  
 was living in lodgings, and my on-  
 ly apartments communicated  
 by a poor which generally remain-  
 ed closed. When I left my child  
 at night, sleeping with his face  
 covered upon his downy arm,  
 and in the vision of some beyond  
 the next room, where I sat down,  
 an imagination soon brought to  
 my mind's trajectories of my youth,  
 and the loneliness became irk-  
 some. At this time thoughtless  
 company recalled, and wished me  
 to accompany him to a card party.  
 I went to the feelings of the as-  
 surance of due care to prolong  
 my absence, and yours passed by  
 unheeded. At length a return-  
 ing sense of duty called me home.  
 I had risen up, the generally  
 sound slumbers of my child, and  
 imagined I should find him  
 asleep, at the door, in the fatal  
 provision of the inmates of the  
 the horrid  
 rushed  
 the door, my apartmen-  
 open, and my boy—  
 cherishes, there a  
 and the wretched suffer-  
 was too tender for the  
 of infancy, but in their  
 dered a positive con-  
 every one of which  
 dying pain, my hap-  
 with grief,  
 failed not. I  
 with a tears.  
 given words—I  
 ever, hope  
 slightest word  
 his swollen  
 again!  
 the last

me—"but"—I cannot all this rest. He sleeps beside our ill-starred boy. There was a second being consigned to the grave through my rash negligence. Why did not I follow? Why—but that my penance might be fulfilled, that I might feel the desolation I had brought upon myself? I am now alone in a crowded world!

And now, all is past and returning years have brought seasons of hope to the innocent and happy—but to me they come without a smile—without a blessing. Still I see the disfigurement of my babe, and the echoes of my husband's reproach; and when I behold the children of my acquaintance gladden the moments and cheering their heart with innocent prattle, I turned to departed days, and from my misty soul wish I had died in giving birth to my sainted cherub. \*\*\*

Boston, Eng. Nov. 24

The following interesting account of the celebrated Whirlpool, on the coast of Norway, was communicated in a letter from Capt. Denon, in 1825, to the late Hon. A. B. Woodward, Judge of Middle Florida, and has been found among many other curious papers not on file.

*The Maelstrom Whirlpool.*—The wonderful phenomenon, said he, excited the wonder and astonishment of the world I have seen. There are few of my countrymen who have had the opportunity, in consequence of the situation of it being remote from any port of commerce. Its latitude and longitude I do not exactly recollect. It is situated between two islands belonging to a group off the coast of Norway, called the Lavinstaff Islands. Between them (being the most northern port of commerce) and the north cape, I suppose the latitude to be about 63 north, but will not be certain. My last occasion some years since, to navigate a ship from the north cape to sea, as they nearly all the way between the islands or rocks and the same. On inquiring of my Norwegian pilot about the practical

together with a friend, attempted to explore the celebrated Mammoth Cave, in Green's county, Ky. which is about ten miles in length. After having provided themselves with a lantern, food, and other refreshments, sufficient for one or two days' subsistence they commenced their subterranean tour. As they proceeded from one apartment to another viewing with astonishment the wonders of this stupendous cavern, they frequently came to large and apparently very deep pits, which they ascended with much difficulty, by crawling upon their hands and knees. They wandered about alternately walking and crawling nearly a whole day, during which they had passed a number of these deep pits. They had just approached one when, by some fatal accident, the light which they carried was suddenly extinguished. The one who carried the apparatus for restoring the light, in the agitation of the moment, made a mistep, exclaiming, "Lord have mercy upon us," and fell headlong into the pit they had the moment before discerned. His companion listened, and distinctly heard the unfortunate man strike the bottom, and fetch a deep groan, like one in extreme anguish. He called to him, but received no answer; he called again, but all was silent as the tomb. The narrator stated that had he but fallen with him, it would have been a happy circumstance for to attempt to find the mouth of the cave, and pass the many dangerous places they met with in their way thither, would be imminent and hazardous, if not utterly impossible. He thought, that for only a few days' journey, he was in danger of dying the lingering and painful death of starvation. He lay down and gave vent to his anguish in a flood of tears. He finally concluded to make an attempt to get out; he could but share the fate of his companion, by falling into a pit—and this would sooner put an end to his mental sufferings. He commenced what he considered to be a retrograde movement, by crawling upon his hands and knees, and proceeded with an accident—a long time.

the marriage  
testation and  
Indian failed  
young and he  
made com  
who appe  
The lady  
judge and  
the po  
sister  
the

le  
ble  
visit  
the  
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hunt  
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nothing  
for past  
squaw  
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spectators who filled  
burst out into one  
and general acclamation, and  
Mr. Speaker directed the Sergeant  
at-Arms to clear the gallery.  
This was accordingly done. The  
Senate immediately after, on  
motion by Mr. Tazewell, retired  
to their own chamber; and the  
House, after some discussion of  
a resolution proposed by Mr. Hal-  
lilton, respecting the mode of  
putting his election to the Presi-  
dency, adjourned.

FEBRUARY 17  
A Committee of two members was appointed to join with the Committee of one member of the Senate to wait on General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, and inform them of their election as President and Vice President. Several bills were reported; among them, a Bill for the relief of James Monroe, from the Senate Committee to which had been referred the memorial from a marble county on that subject. Lawrence offered a resolution to discharge the Committee of the whole on the state of Georgia from the further consideration of the Bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland and Potomac boulevards, and the consideration of the same. The question was then demanded, the question, "Will the House now consider the resolution?"—was taken, and yeas 100, nays, and determining in the affirmative by a vote of 101 to 10. Before any decision was made, the House concerning the resolution, the hour had expired, the discussion was arrested. The House then went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland and Potomac boulevards. Mr. J. S. Barlow, of Storrs, Mr. P. P. Barlow, of Buchanan, and Mr. Rogers, of Wells, addressed the Convention. The vote was then taken on the amendment moved by Vance, relative to the repayment of the money advanced from 2 per cent fund which was moved. The question was taken on the amendment of Buchanan, to cede the territory to the States, and decided in the affirmative. 68 Yeas, 10 Nays.

The most important point in the Message. They were to serve, he rightly said, Congress, their serious consideration, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forgiving spirit in the policy of both governments." This is true—and as far as our government is concerned, we are convinced that a conciliatory and forbearing disposition will continue to be manifested.

But the attempt to throw on to the blame of having commenced "the interdiction of direct trade afterwards, reciprocated" by the United States," is neither fair nor just. It is an effort to justify a late unpopular and ineffectual, but an effort which can only serve, by a total misrepresentation of facts, to place in a stronger light the groundlessness of that measure; or that whatever rest on falsehood can never be necessary or wise. Instead of having interdicted direct trade with America, it is well known that we had put our commercial relations with all countries on a footing of reciprocity, a service ourselves the just right of exempting from the full enjoyment of that reciprocity, in those which, after a certain period allowed for "liberation" and trade should not grant us the same advantages which we had spontaneously held out to them, and should either continue ancient, or create new restrictions upon trade.

America has gladly availed herself of our liberality. She welcomed the boon—but how she repays us!—By enacting which hampered our commerce aroused all that opposite liberal principles which has started among us, and which would never have sprung up, were not repelled reciprocity. If defence we recalled our place in the fact, the dissenting and less favorable opinions and this withdrawal to the privilege which she had temporarily forfeited, after having enjoyed its advantages, though natural and necessary consequence of her own acts, is what Mr. Adams represents as a "sudden scarcely explained revulsion."

that a design to assassinate President Adams was ever entertained by the dominant party in Massachusetts, in the year 1800, or by any other party, adding that so this party, they refuse, or even deny the charge, until they see it particularly stated, and the evidence on which it is founded.

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of December last, Mr. Joseph C. to the above gentlemen. In his answer, he refused to recognise them as legitimate slaves of the Massachusetts Federal party, because they have produced their credentials, in assigned any good reason for acting without them, and he refused, because their introduction of that party in the question is gratuitous. He says that the movement in the Intelligence is a senot of the Federal party of CERTAIN LEADERS of a party, and that he acquits the rest of that party of participating and even of believing in the design imputed to those leaders.

Mr. Adams declines furnishing any evidence, and supposes a variety of cases why he is not bound to do so—that the charge is not provable in a court of law, and that he is unable to do the trial laws of the land—that the correspondence which would prove the design of persons concerned might have been burned—that many of the members may have failed their duty, and that they may have forgotten self, that such correspondence ever existed, that perhaps none of them had mentioned the have addressed him on this subject had any intention, to do with the various projects, that people may still be living, who harbored the design twenty or thirty years ago, and who having no had the error of their ways, would be glad to wash their memories clean of it, and that some of the conspirators of 1800, may be dead, and that it is not right to suffer needless exposure to persons belonging to their names.

Adams says that a sensible man, at some future day, will induce him to disclose the whole of his possession, and shall exercise his right as to selling that which may be injured.

time when ~~was~~ writing to friends, ~~and~~ express the letters containing the substitution of the intercourse for the embargo. Mr. Henry's mission I knew nothing till it was disclosed by himself in 1812.

It was in these letters of 1808 and 1809, that I mentioned the design of certain leaders of the Federal party to effect a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a Northern Confederacy. This design had been formed, in the winter of 1802—9, immediately after, and as a consequence of the acquisition of Louisiana. Its justifying causes to those who entertained it were, that the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcended the constitutional powers of the government of the United States. That it formed in fact a new confederacy to which the States, united by the former compact, were not bound to adhere—That it was oppressive to the interests and destructive to the influence of the Northern section of the confederacy, whose right and duty it therefore was, to secede from that new body politic, and to constitute one of their own. The plan was so far matured, that the proposal had been made to an individual to permit himself at proper time, to be placed at the head of the military movement, which it was foreseen would be necessary for carrying it into execution. In all this there was overt act of treason. In the abstract theory of our government the obedience of the citizen is due to an unconstitutional law. He may lawfully resist its execution. If a single individual undertakes this resistance, our constitution, both of the United States and of each separate State, has provided a judiciary power, and provides to decide between individual and the legislative, which he has resisted as unconstitutional. But let us suppose the case that legislative act of one or more States of the Union are passed, conducting with actual Congress and commanding resistance of their citizens against them, and what else can be the

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